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| 10/083,211  | 10/19/2001  | Kazuhiro Satoh       | 2271/66118          | 6244             |
| 7590  | 07/19/2007  |                      | EXAMINER            |                  |
| RICHARD F. JAWORSKI<br>Cooper & Dunham LLP<br>1185 Avenue of the Americas<br>New York, NY 10036 |             |                      | MENBERU, BENIYAM    |                  |
|   |             |                      | ART UNIT            | PAPER NUMBER     |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

|                              |                        |                     |  |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | <b>Application No.</b> | <b>Applicant(s)</b> |  |
|                              | 10/083,211             | SATOH, KAZUHIRO     |  |
|                              | <b>Examiner</b>        | <b>Art Unit</b>     |  |
|                              | Beniyam Menberu        | 2625                |  |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 March 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,4-7 and 10-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,4-7 and 10-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed March 20, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz discloses wherein the image on said label output by said recording/outputting unit includes indications for each of said one-touch dial keys provided on said keyboard (Figure 15, key assignment table, 1050; Since each keys in this table can have assignment as user chooses, the outputted label can have key assignments for each keys as necessary. Column 28, lines 49-67; column 31, lines 41-67;);

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had

possession of the claimed invention. Claim 15 states that the "numeric keypad" is set based on "nation" and "structure of the communication device to connect to a local area network". This is not disclosed in the specification.

4. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The specification does not disclose that the numeric keypad has a "switching plate" which can rotate.

5. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The specification does not disclose that the numeric keypad setting is based on "connected options".

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 7, 15, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz.

Regarding claim 1, Brown discloses a communication device comprising : a keyboard used to input literal information, wherein a character allocated to each of one-touch dial keys provided on said keyboard can be changed and the character is allocated to each of said keys according to a one-touch-keyboard key-map table (column 8, lines 1-16, 29-45; column 12, lines 32-48, 65-68; column 13, lines 1-12); a reading unit reading a one-touch-keyboard key-map table corresponding to a user selection from among a plurality of one-touch-keyboard key-map tables each storing a distinctly separate correspondence relation between key codes and character codes for a character arrangement (column 12, lines 65-68; column 13, lines 1-12). However Brown does not disclose:

a plotter; and

a recording/outputting unit creating, based on the one-touch keyboard key-map table read by said reading unit, image data to be recorded on a label to be applied to a one-touch dial keyboard portion of said keyboard, recording an image corresponding to the created image data on the label, and outputting the label on which the image is recorded, by using said plotter of said communication device.

Mankovitz discloses

a plotter (Figure 26A, reference 1222; column 27, lines 46-50; Figure 13a, 13b; column 19, lines 9-40); and

a recording/outputting unit creating, based on the one-touch keyboard key-map table read by said reading unit, image data to be recorded on a label to be applied to a one-touch dial keyboard portion of said keyboard, recording an image corresponding to the created image data on the label, and outputting the label on which the image is recorded, by using said plotter of said communication device (column 19, lines 57-67; column 20, lines 1-20; column 31, lines 41-67; column 22, lines 64-67); wherein the image on said label output by said recording/outputting unit includes indications for each of said one-touch dial keys provided on said keyboard (Figure 15, key assignment table, 1050; Since each keys in this table can have assignment as user chooses, the outputted label can have key assignments for each keys as necessary. Column 28, lines 49-67; column 31, lines 41-67;);

Brown and Mankovitz are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to combine the plotting system of Mankovitz with the system of Brown to implement keyboard plotter.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because a keyboard that meets the requirement of a user can be readily applied to an inputting system using the plotting system of Mankovitz (column 31, lines 47-65).

Regarding claim 7, Brown discloses a communication device comprising:  
a numeric keypad used to input numeric information, wherein a character allocated to each of keys provided on said numeric keypad can be changed, and the character is allocated to each of said keys according to a numeric-keypad key-map table (column 6, lines 46-56; column 7, lines 20-35; column 8, lines 1-16, 29-45; column 12, lines 32-48, 65-68; column 13, lines 1-12);  
a reading unit reading a numeric-keypad key-map table corresponding to a user selection from among a plurality of numeric-keypad key-map tables each storing a distinctly separate correspondence relation between key codes and character codes for a numeric-keypad arrangement (column 12, lines 65-68; column 13, lines 1-12).  
However Brown does not disclose  
a plotter; and  
a recording/outputting unit creating, based on the numeric-keypad key-map table, read by said reading unit, image data to be recorded on a label to be applied to the numeric keypad, recording an image corresponding to the created image data on the label, and

outputting the label on which the image is recorded, by using said plotter of said communication devices.

Mankovitz discloses

a plotter (Figure 26A, reference 1222; column 27, lines 46-50; Figure 13a, 13b; column 19, lines 9-40); and

a recording/outputting unit creating, based on the numeric-keypad key-map table read by said reading unit, image data to be recorded on a label to be applied to the numeric keypad, recording an image corresponding to the created image data on the label, and outputting the label on which the image is recorded, by using said plotter of said communication device (Figure 42, Figure 43; column 35, lines 25-43; column 19, lines 57-67; column 20, lines 1-20; column 31, lines 41-67; column 22, lines 64-67); wherein the image on said label output by said recording/outputting unit includes indications for each of said one-touch dial keys provided on said numeric keypad (Figure 43, key assignment , 1722; Since each keys in this table can have assignment as user chooses, the outputted label can have key assignments for each keys as necessary. Column 28, lines 49-67; column 31, lines 41-67;);

Brown and Mankovitz are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the plotting system of Mankovitz with the system of Brown to implement keyboard plotter.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because a keyboard that meets the requirement of a user can be readily applied to an inputting system using the plotting system of Mankovitz (column 31, lines 47-65).

Regarding claim 15, Brown in view of Mankovitz teach all the limitations of claim 1. Further Mankovitz discloses the communication device of claim 1, wherein a character arrangement of said keyboard is set according to options arrangement of the communication device (Figure 34, column 31, lines 20-34, 41-67; The user information (address) is used to determine the assignment of keys.).

Regarding claim 19, Brown in view of Mankovitz teach all the limitations of claim 7. Further Mankovitz discloses the communication device of claim 7, wherein a character arrangement of said numeric keypad is set according to arrangement of connected options of the communication device (Figure 42, 1708; Figure 43; 1722; column 35, lines 32-43).

8. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz further in view of U.S. Patent Application No. US 2002/0174231 A1 to Surloff et al.

Regarding claim 4, Brown in view of Mankovitz teaches all the limitations of claim 1. However Brown in view of Mankovitz does not disclose the communication device as claimed in claim 1, wherein configuration information regarding a configuration of the communication device is obtained so that said predetermined keyboard character layout is selected according to said configuration information.

Surloff et al disclose the communication device (page 1, paragraph 18) as claimed in claim 1, wherein configuration information regarding a configuration of the communication device is obtained so that said predetermined keyboard character layout is selected according to said configuration information (page 7, paragraph 74).

Brown, Mankovitz, and Surloff et al are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the keyboard layout selection of Surloff et al with the keyboard system of Brown in view of Mankovitz to implement configuration depending keyboard layout.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because Surloff et al teaches that Internet access can be simplified with the configurable keyboard (page 7, paragraph 74, lines 1-7).

9. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5523754 to Eisen et al.

Regarding claim 5, Brown in view of Mankovitz teaches all the limitations of claim 1. However Brown in view of Mankovitz does not disclose the communication device as claimed in claim 1, wherein situation information regarding a nation where the communication device is situated is obtained so that said predetermined keyboard character layout is selected according to said situation information.

Eisen et al discloses the communication device (column 2, lines 45-55) wherein

situation information regarding a nation where the communication device is situated is obtained so that said predetermined keyboard character layout is selected according to said situation information (column 4, lines 9-20).

Brown, Mankovitz, and Eisen et al are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of communication device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the keyboard configuration of Eisen et al with the system of Brown in view of Mankovitz to implement keyboard configuration with respect to the nation where the communication device is located.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because Eisen et al teaches that a multi-lingual keyboard is needed because of the different languages spoken in countries (column 1, lines 15-27).

10. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5523754 to Eisen et al.

Regarding claim 6, Brown in view of Mankovitz teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Mankovitz discloses wherein configuration information regarding a configuration of the communication device is obtained (column 22, lines 24-46, lines 64-67). However Brown in view of Mankovitz does not disclose the communication device as claimed in claim 1, situation information regarding a nation where the communication device is situated is obtained, so that said predetermined keyboard character layout is selected according to at least one of said configuration information and said situation information.

Eisen et al disclose communication device wherein situation information regarding a nation where the communication device is situated is obtained, so that said predetermined keyboard character layout is selected according to at least one of said configuration information and said situation information (column 4, lines 9-20).

Brown, Mankovitz, and Eisen et al are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the keyboard configuration of Eisen et al with the system of Brown in view of Mankovitz to implement keyboard layout depending on the system configuration and nation where the communication device is situated.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because Eisen et al teaches that a multi-lingual keyboard is needed because of the different languages spoken in countries (column 1, lines 15-27) .

11. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4202041 to Kaplow et al.

Regarding claim 10, Brown in view of Mankovitz teaches all the limitations of claim 1. However Brown does not disclose the communication device of claim 1, wherein the correspondence relation between key code and character code for a selected key can be changed according to preference.

Kaplow et al disclose wherein the correspondence relation between key code and character code for a selected key can be changed according to preference (column 14, lines 21-29; column 18, lines 58-67; column 19, lines 1-10).

Brown, Mankovitz, and Kaplow et al are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the keyboard configuration of Kaplow et al with the system of Brown in view of Mankovitz to implement specific key configuration.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because Eisen et al teaches that a multi-lingual keyboard is needed because it provides users with convenience use of the keys on a keyboard.

12. Claims 11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2001/0005199 A1 to Anderson.

Regarding claim 11, Brown in view of Mankovitz teach all the limitations of claim 1. Further Brown discloses the communication device of claim 1, wherein a character arrangement of said keyboard is set according to a user selection from among a plurality of predetermined one-touch-keyboard character arrangements (column 8, lines 19-64; column 12, lines 12-48) and any of a nation where the communication device is situated (column 10, lines 30-36; column 12, lines 37-47; column 13, lines 32-40).

However Brown in view of Mankovitz does not disclose wherein a character arrangement of said keyboard is set according to:

a) a structure of the communication device to connect to a local area network.

Anderson discloses wherein a character arrangement of said keyboard is set according to:

a) a structure of the communication device to connect to a local area network (page 2, paragraph 18, 20 ("mapping"), 22, 26).

Brown, Mankovitz, and Anderson are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the keyboard of Anderson with the system of Brown in view of Mankovitz to implement keyboard for LAN systems.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because the keyboard of Anderson is efficient for use in Internet type environment.

Regarding claim 13, Brown in view of Mankovitz further in view of Eisen et al further in view of Anderson teaches all the limitations of claim 11. Further Anderson discloses the communication device of claim 11, wherein the plurality of predetermined one-touch-keyboard character arrangements include at least an Internet character arrangement (Anderson: Figure 2b; page 2, paragraph 22, 26).

13. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz further

in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2001/0005199 A1 to Anderson further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5680158 to Yoshida et al.

Regarding claim 12, Brown in view of Mankovitz further in view of Anderson teaches all the limitations of claim 11. Further Brown in view of Mankovitz further in view of Anderson discloses the communication device of claim 11, wherein the plurality of predetermined one-touch-keyboard character arrangements include at least an Internet character arrangement (Anderson: Figure 2b; page 2, paragraph 22, 26), a QWERTY character arrangement (Brown: column 12, lines 33-48). However Brown in view of Mankovitz further in view of Eisen et al further in view of Anderson does not disclose an ABC character arrangement.

Yoshida et al disclose an ABC character arrangement (column 12, lines 40-57).

Brown, Mankovitz, Anderson, and Yoshida et al are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the ABC keyboard of Yoshida et al with the system of Brown, Mankovitz, Anderson to implement ABC keyboard.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because it provides another option for keyboard selection for a user.

14. Claims 14 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz further in view of WO 98/19434 to Kim.

Regarding claims 14 and 18, Brown in view of Mankovitz teach all the limitations

of claims 1 and 7 respectively. Further Brown discloses 14, wherein said keyboard is a one-touch dial keyboard/numeric (column 7, lines 20-35). However Brown in view of Mankovitz does not disclose a one-touch switching plate is provided on the one-touch dial keyboard so that the one-touch switching plate is rotatable around fulcra on the one-touch dial keyboard.

Kim discloses a one-touch switching plate is provided on the one-touch dial keyboard so that the one-touch switching plate is rotatable around fulcra on the one-touch dial keyboard (Figure 1, 2, reference 28, 30, 22; page 4, lines 10, 37; page 5, 1-35).

Brown, Mankovitz, and Kim are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching plate of Kim with the system of Brown and Mankovitz to implement switching of keyboard.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because the keyboard of Kim is efficient with respect to size (page 7, lines 21-30).

15. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6246983 to Zou et al.

Regarding claim 16, Brown in view of Mankovitz teach all the limitations of claim 7. Brown discloses the communication device of claim 7, wherein a character

arrangement of said numeric keypad is set according to a user selection from among a plurality of predetermined one-touch-keyboard character arrangements (column 6, lines 46-56; column 7, lines 20-35; column 8, lines 1-16, 29-45; column 12, lines 32-48, 65-68; column 13, lines 1-12; Figure 6) and any of a nation where the communication device is situated (column 10, lines 30-36; column 12, lines 37-47; column 13, lines 32-40). However Brown in view of Mankovitz does not disclose wherein a character arrangement of said numeric keypad is set according to a structure of the communication device to connect to a local area network.

Zou et al disclose wherein a character arrangement of said numeric keypad is set according to a structure of the communication device to connect to a local area network (column 3, lines 12-22, 44-50; column 1, lines 56-64; column 7, lines 20-35).

Brown, Mankovitz, and Zou et al are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the numeric pad of Zou et al with the system of Brown, Mankovitz to implement LAN compatible keyboard system.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because the system of Zou et al provides email communication option for numeric keyboard (column 7, lines 19-25).

16. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5387042 to Brown in view of U.S. Patent No. 5949492 to Mankovitz further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6246983 to Zou et al further in view of U.S. Patent No.

5680158 to Yoshida et al.

Regarding claim 17, Brown in view of Mankovitz further in view of Zou et al teach all the limitations of claim 16. Further Zou et al disclose the communication device of claim 16, wherein the plurality of predetermined one-touch-keyboard character arrangements include at least an Internet character arrangement (Zou et al: column 7, lines 30-54) and Brown discloses a QWERTY character arrangement (Brown: column 12, lines 33-48).

Yoshida et al disclose an ABC character arrangement (column 12, lines 40-57).

Brown, Mankovitz, Zou et al, and Yoshida et al are combinable because they are in the similar problem area of device with keyboard input.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine ABC keyboard of Yoshida et al with the system of Brown, Mankovitz, Zou et al to implement ABC keyboard.

The motivation to combine the reference is clear because it provides another option for keyboard selection for a user.

#### ***Other Prior Art Cited***

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent No. 4580916 to Rolfo et al disclose typing system.

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2005/0174331 A1 to Vayda disclose a data entering system.

U.S. Patent No. 6151012 to Bullister disclose keyboard system.

U.S. Patent No. 5999950 to Krueger et al disclose keyboard for Japanese language.

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0073414 A1 to P. Capps disclose character and number entering systems.

### ***Conclusion***

18. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Beniyam Menberu whose telephone number is (571) 272-7465. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571) 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **571-273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the customer service office whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600. The group receptionist number for TC 2600 is (571) 272-2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov/>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*KAWilliams*  
**Patent Examiner**

Beniyam Menberu  
BM  
06/22/2007

KIMBERLY WILLIAMS  
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER